## THE HOUSE INSISTS

Rejects Conference Report on the Army Bill.

SENATE IS CRITICISED

CANNON ON TREATMENT OF AP-PROPRIATIONS.

Colloquy Between Messrs. Slayden and Hull-Canal Treaty in Executive Session.

When the House met today the Speaker announced that the committee on rules had considered the question raised yesterday by Mr. Cooper (Texas) concerning a bill passed Monday, which he thought technically repealed the river and harbor bill, and had found that the assumption was in-

Mr. Hull (Iowa) then called up the conference report upon the army appropriation

Mr. Hay (Va.), one of the conferees, strenuously opposed the adoption of the report because of the provision for retire-ment of army officers who served in the civil war with an additional grade and the provision permitting army officers to deposit their money with the government, such deposits to draw 3 per cent interest. Mr. Hay expressed the opinion that the lat-ter provision would establish a dangerous precedent; that it would lead to the grant-ing of the same privilege to naval officers, and might be extended to civil employes of the government. He characterized it "pa-

ternalism run mad." Mr. Slayden (Texas) charged Mr. Hull with bad faith in not giving the House a chance for a direct vote on the deposit amendment. He said Mr. Hull had promised such a vote.

Sharp Colloquy. "I desire to say." interposed Mr. Hull,

"that that statement is not true." "The gentleman's courtesy," retorted Mr. Slayden, "is equal to his veracity. It is a cheap form of debate, which permits the gentleman to indulge in the expression he has used, and only the fact that I am at the bar of the House restrains me from replying to his blackguardism as it deserves." (Democratic applause.)

This sharp colloquy aroused the House, and Mr. Mann (III). undertook to rebuke Mr. Slayden. He said he was surprised that Mr. Slayden should use an expression worse" than that employed by Mr.

"The gentleman's idea of good manners does not especially commend itself to me," replied Mr. Slayden, who proceeded to say that only very strong provocation had induced him to say what he had. He then
quoted from the Record to show that Mr.
Hull had virtually pledged the House an
opportunity to vote upon this proposition.
Mr. Stevens (Minn.) also opposed the adoption of the conference report. He especially antagonized the retirement provision, which, he said, was not only retroactive, but discriminated against a class

of deserving officers.

Mr. Capron (R. I.) declared that the attacks upon the conference report were un-

fair and unwarranted. Mr. Cannon Criticises the Senate.

Mr. Cannon protested against the manner in which appropriation bills were loaded by the Senate with all sorts of legislative provisions that were not in order in the House. The practice, he declared, not only demoralized appropriation bills, but would bring scandal and deserved criticism. "In

legislate by unanimous consent. Gentle-Mr. Richardson (Tenn.), in opposing the conference report, declared that whether he had sought to do so or not Mr. Hull

the House," said he, "we legislate under rules. In another body (the Senate) they

had misled the House. Mr. Hull concluded the debate. He defended his position, calling attention to what he stated at the time the bill went conference and to what occurred in the committee on military affairs to show that he had carried out instructions. He said personally he would have preferred ve allowed the House to pass upon the antagonized amendments separately.

Conference Report Rejected. The conference report was voted down-

The House by specific votes insisted upon its disagreement to the retirement and offi-cers' deposit amendments. The bill then was sent back to conference and the House resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

### SENATE.

The resolution of Senator Quay, declaring that it is the sense of the Senate that there should be a vote on the statehood bill, occupied a portion of the morning hour in the Senate today. Mr. Spooner opposed it, saying that it was in a sense cloture, to which he was opposed, or a censure upon the minority, which he did not think was right. Under the present rules, he maintained, the interests of the country are better served than if there was a cloture. The resolution, he insisted, calls on the Senate practically to put a vote of cloture upon those who happen to be conscientiously opposed to the omnibus statehood bill.

Mr. Teller (Col.) agreed with Mr. Spooner and believed in maintaining free discussion.

Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) coincided with this view. Mr. Bacon (Ga.) expressed the opin-ion that the debate had been profitable, and he thought finally put at rest the question whether the Senate will adopt cloture. Mr. Platt (Conn.) differed in the view taken, and said that he did not believe in absolute untrammeled debate when it reached the point of obstruction. Mr. Aldrich declared that if it was not the intention of the resolution to place a restraint on the Senate its introduction and

consideration was a farce. Real and Numerical Majority.

Mr. Lodge (Mass.) said a majority in the Senate always gets a vote when it is a real majority, which must be something more than numerical.

"Those whom it behooves most to oppose the resolution," he said, "are the party of the minority, whose rights are at stake and whose last protection is found on the floor of the Senate."

He said that the majority of the majority party was entitled to control the legislation of a parliamentary party.

Mr. McComas (Md.) offered a substitute for the resolution, which was a copy of an amendment to the rules of the Senate offered by Mr. Platt (Conn.) some time ago and provided for limited cloture.

Mr. Bate (Tenn.) believed that the unani-

mous consent rule was the best method of eaching a vote.

Mr. Dubois (Idaho), answering particularly Mr. Lodge, declared that if a majority of the Senate think it for the best in-

tests of the country to pass a bill they ought to be allowed to vote, and not be compelled to belong to the majority party. "Otherwise," said he, "the minority might just as well go home." Mr. Mason (Ill.) said the minority is the

great part of the Senate, which is the only ody where the minority stops legislation. Mr. Carmack (Tenn.) said that where debates are carried on purely for the purpose of obstruction they are likely to lead to a cloture rule which will defeat legitimate

No action was taken on the resolution or substitute, although a motion had been made to refer the matter to the committee

Mr. Cullom moved an executive session. in the meantime, Messrs. Stewart (Nev.), Platt (Conn.) and Jones (Ark.) were appointed conferees on the Indian appropria-

Mr. Mason (III.) reported the post office appropriation bill.

In Executive Session. At 1:45 the Senate went into executive session to consider the canal treaty, the solution going over until tomorrow. ing, Pa.

ASSOCIATIONS DISCUSSED.

Opinion Rendered by Arthur H. O'Con- Startling Disclosures Made by Investinor, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

The Commissioners have received an opinion from Arthur H. O'Connor, assistant corporation counsel, approved by Corporation Counsel Duvall, on the subject of the personal tax law as applied to building associations in the District. The matter was first brought to the attention of the Commissioners by Wharton E. Lester, attorney for the National Permanent Building Association. The new law provides that building associations shall pay to the collector of taxes 4 per cent on their gross earnings each year. The question involved is the construction of the term "gross earnings". in the law, and its application to the busi-

ness of the association. "It appears from the brief of Mr. Lester," says the assistant counsel, "that the sum of \$19,124.64 was returned by the association to the board of assessors as the gross earnings of the association within the meaning of the law; that the return was rejected, and that the association was assessed by the board of assessors on the sum of \$53,000. It does not appear in the papers before me what items may have been included to fix the amount at \$53,000 as the sum of the gross earnings of the association. On the other hand, the sum of \$19,124.64, returned by the association as the amount of their gross earnings, is de-

The last item mentioned in the statement, 25,415.90, is regarded by Mr. O'Connor as the most important one to be considered. "I understand," he says, "this last item to ac-crue under the following circumstances: This association appears to be an unincorporated association appears to be an unincorporated association, and a distinction is sought to be made in the situation of this company from that of an incorporated company or from a company which issues stock to its members upon which it pays dividends. 'In such cases,' says Mr. Lester, referring to stock companies, 'a certain capital is invested, and the gross earnings may well include money made by the capital stock.

"We have no such stockholders; we pay no dividends; but do pay interest on money we borrow, whether it be from our own we borrow, whether it be from our own members, special depositors or banks to whom we give promissory notes. Many other building associations are joint stock companies, and have members who subscribe to stock, and receive dividends. It may be that such dividends would be inmay be that such dividends would be in-cluded in gross earnings. The capital stock is invested by them and earns for them. Other persons deposit a lump sum with these associations and receive a certain price or rate of interest for their money so deposited. This price or rate of interest could hardly be called gross earnings of such an association. It is similar to interest paid by our trust companies to its depositors, which has been held by the controller not to be a part of gross earnings. troller not to be a part of gross earnings.'

Makes a Comparison.

"Having in view this distinction between the association he represents," continues the counsel, "and that of an incorporated company, Mr. Lester by way of analogy, makes this comparison: 'If we invest \$100,-000 in merchandise and sell the same article for \$125,000, our gross earnings are \$25,000. out of which we must pay our operating expenses, the balance being net earnings. It cannot be contended that our gross earnings would be the \$125,000 received.

"Using this comparison, it may be stated that an association such as this is deemed to be a partnership, consisting of all the members. They operate usually by issuing a series of shares taken up by such persons as desire to contribute, and who thereby become members. When the necessary contributions are made, or shares taken, the series is closed, the money paid for the shares turned in to the association by it for the joint benefit of all the contributors. When the transactions rising out of this particular series are ended it is determined from the earnings of the money what each member is entitled to, and he is paid his share according to the amount invested.

Not Chargeable as Earnings.

"It is no doubt true that the amount paid in by the member could not be charged as 'earnings,' but it seems to me that all sums returned to him in excess of the amount paid in is as clearly 'earnings' as is the profit of \$25,000 made upon the investment of \$100,000 in merchandise in the example given by Mr. Lester. If this amount, which the business of the association has earned for the investing members, be not classed as 'gross earnings' by the association it appears to me that the principal if not the entire business of the association is overlooked.

"Possibly a small sum may be reserved as surplus or for safety, but this is only an incident to the business of the association. its principal business being the handling of money for the mutual benefit of its members. It is, therefore, my opinion that this sum of \$25,419.90, set forth as interest paid to depositors for the use of their money, should be included in the estimate of gross earnings for the purposes of taxation.
"On the other hand, if the association borrows money from banks, in the regular way of making loans from banks, the interest paid for the use of that money could not, in my opinion, be classed as earnings, and perhaps this would apply to loans made from any other persons, including members of the association or special depositors, such as is referred to in the business of trust companies, where they take deposits

#### and pay a stipulated sum as interest on the Difference Suggested.

"It is suggested, however, by other associations or companies that the only difference between members who take paid-up stock or make cash deposits and the ordinary member of these associations is that one pays by the mouth a stated sum, while the other makes his payment in a lump sum and at one time, and that the interest paid to one of these classes should not be regarded as a debt, while the interest paid upon the current monthly paid stock is not so considered; and it is suggested that as a fact some of the associations of this District receive most of their funds by way of large deposits or the sale of paid-up stock, while doing the same character of business as the other associations, and they will largely profit by this interpretation of

"It is not intended in this opinion to give an interpretation of the law that would extend to situations that are not clearly presented, but in the case now before me. if I have the facts correctly, the distinction seems very clear between the case of the member who invests his money to be pooled with an investment of others and the earnings thereafter divided, and a case of a person who denotite a present the second of a person who denotite a present the second of a person who denotite a present the second of a person who denotite a person who denotite a person who denotite a person the second of a person who denotite a person the second of a person who denotite a person the second of a person who denotite a person the second of a person who denotite a person the second of a person who denotite a person the second of a person who denotite a person the second of a person who denotite a person the second of a person who denotite a person the second of a perso of a person who deposits a specific sum with the association at a specified rate of

"The status of special deposits should be determined upon the facts in each case. If the facts show a loan made by the associa-tion for which a certain amount of interest is to be paid, such interest should not be considered 'gross earnings,' but if a deposit be made to be withdrawn with interest depending upon the earnings of the associa-tion, such interest would, in my opinion, be 'gross earnings,' and should be assessed ac-The Commissioners have approved the

Proposed Reduction.

The Commissioners have recommended to Congress that the tax on building associations be reduced from 4 per cent to 11/2 per cent on gross earnings.

MURDERED BY MOROS.

Head of One of Miners Was Found Hanging to a Tree. MANILA, February 18 .- John Prucha and E. Chase, miners, who were working on a placer claim about sixty miles northeast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, were murdered by Moros in January.

The natives surprised and boloed the

Chase's decapitated head was found hanging to a tree.

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ITS APPLICATION TO BUILDING PALMED OFF ON ONE INSURANCE COMPANY.

> gation of Frauds in New York City.

NEW YORK, February 18.-Assistant District Attorney Krotel said today that the insurance fraud cases now under investigation in this city promised to develop into one of the most startling ever known

in the criminal history of the city. "Before the district attorney's office has finished its investigation of the astounding and extraordinary New York insurance frauds," he said, "I should not be surprised if it were proved that the conspirators even went so far as to murder in cold blood to get bodies for the purpose of collecting pol-

"We have found that twenty-three substitute bodies were passed off on the Hancock Insurance Company alone, and as soon as the plotters are indicted these will be exhumed.

Investigation Hardly Begun. "The investigation into the remarkable

plot has hardly begun." The fate of Sarah Weber, who, it is alleged, died from the effects of brutal treatment, which, it is charged, she received at the hands of the conspirators, Mr. Krotel said, was but a single instance.

According to stories told by her relatives, Sarah Weber was tortured in order to compel her to aid in the insurance frauds. When the girl left her home she had rosy cheeks and was the picture of health. When her family found her she was a shadow of herself. She told her brother that she had been beaten, starved and slashed with knives to force her to help those engaged in the conspiracy.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR CHAPLAIN. Charged With Conduct Unbecoming an Officer and Neglect.

DENVER, Col., February 18.-The News today says:

Gen. Frederick D. Funston, commander of the Department of the Colorado, has ordered a court-martial to try Chaplain H. C. Gavift of the 1st Cavalry for conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect.

The charge is the outcome of the chaplain's alleged refusal to pay a debt claimed to be due a Chicago business house and contracted while the chaplain was stationed at

The court-martial is ordered to convene at Fort Logan March 2. Pending the courtmartial Chaplain Gavitt has been placed arrest at his post in Fort Bayard,

DEATH UNDER FALLING WALLS. Fatal Fire in Port Huron, Mich., Hotel This Morning.

PORT HURON, Mich., February 18 .- The St. Cair Hotel, one of the largest hostelries of this city, was destrayed by fire early this morning.

A man named Worthy, employed at the hotel as a yard man, is missing and is beleved to have been burned to death.

Milton Campbell, a fireman, was fatally crushed under falling walls. All the hotel guests made their escape. many of them rushing out in their night clothes when they awoke to find the house

filled with smoke. Ed Dutton and two other firemen were slightly injured by being caught under the Later—All of the guests have been accounted for and the loss of life will not exceed two. The three firemen, John Martin, John Montgomery and William Dunton, who were caught under the same wall that killed Campbell, will recover. The loss will

#### NEGRO CONFERENCE OPENS.

Booker Washington Tells the Aims of the Organization.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., February 18. - The twelfth annual Tuskegee negro conference began its sessions at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute today. The conference was organized by Principal Booker T. Washington. President Washington, in his opening address, said in part:

of this conference to confine itself to a sinple and informal consideration of the methods and means of securing homes, the freeing ourselves from debt, the saving of money, the encouragement of intelligent producers, the payment of taxes and the cultivation of habits of thrift, honesty and virtue; the building of school houses and churches, the securing of education and high Christian character and friendship be-

"Throughout the entire race we must keep alive a feeling of hope and encouragement. We have seen darker days than those through which we now seem to be passing."

The conference adopted resolutions setting forth various methods by which the conditions of the colored agriculturists can be improved, and closing with the declaration that "prosperity and peace are dependent upon good relations between the races."

A JOINT CONFERENCE.

Will Discuss the Draft of Haugue Protocol.

Another and an important number on Mr. Bowen's diplomatic program was executed today with the same dispatch which characterized his negotiations with the allied powers. This afternoon the minister called upon the representatives of the peace powers here, the Mexican and French ambassadors, the ministers from Sweden and Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Spain, to inform them formally of the signing of the American-Venezuelan protocol providing for the settlement of the claims of the United States by a commission to meet at Caracas, and for the reference to The Hague of the question of the relative share of all the claimant nations in the 30 per cent of the customs of Puerto Cabello and Laguira to be desig-nated by President Castro for the satisfac-

nated by President Castro for the satisfac-tion of his country's obligations.

With each envoy a copy of the American protocol was left, Mr. Bowen stating that Venezuela desired that the remaining pro-tocols should in all essential details con-form to it. In substance this protocol has already been cabled to the various foreign offices, and the latter will instruct their representatives here was steps are to be representatives here was steps are to be taken toward the drafting of similar con-

ventions.

To the end that Venezuela may go to peace powers having claims against her, it is expected the rough draft of The Hague protocol will be decided upon at a Hague protocol will be decided upon at a joint conference among Mr. Bowen (representing Venezuela), the Mexican and French ambassadors, Senor de Aspiroz, the Mexican ambassador; Mr. J. J. Jusserand, the French ambassador; Mr. A. Grip, the minister for Norway and Sweden; Mr. Constantin Brun, the minister from Denmark; Baron Gevers, the Netherlands minister; Baron Moncheur, the Belgian minister; Senor Ojeda, the minister from Spain.
Secretary Hay will, of course, represent the United States at that conference, and it is the wish of the other representatives that he shall preside. This meeting will not be called until all of the second set of

For Hawaiian Bonds

Representative Hamilton of Michigan today introduced a bill to authorize the governor and secretary of Hawaii to issue bonds of that territory in such sum, not exceeding \$500,000, as, together with the Prucha escaped from his assailants, but died in the woods of wounds and exposure.

Chase was formerly a miner in the Klondike regions. Prucha's home was at Read
bonic plague in the territory in 1899 and ions. Prucha's home was at Read-bonic plague in the territory in 1899 and cial business tion at his ho

# PERSONAL TAX LAW 21 SUBSTITUTE BODIES IS AGAINST CLOTURE

Debate in Senate Shows Temper of That Body.

ington Similarly Treated. THE QUAY RESOLUTION

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC LEADERS UNITE.

Condemn the Attempt to Cut Off Discussion—Subject Ended by Going Into Executive Session.

In one of the most interesting and signifcant debates of the session the Senate of the United States today put the seal of its mphatic censure upon the proposition of cloture in that body. The opinion was expressed by senators that the remarks delivered today and the concurrence therein by prominent senators upon both sides of the chamber settle for a long time to come the mooted question of cloture in the Sen-

ate: It was Senator Spooner of Wisconsin chairman of the committee on rules, who started the expression of disapproval of cloture, which was concurred in by such senators on the republican side as Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Lodge, and emphatically indorsed by leading senators on the democratic side. The question came up by the presentation by Senator Quay of his resolution of a former day, expressing the sense of the Senate in favor of reaching a vote on the statehood bill before March 2. Senon the statehood bill before March 2. Senator Quay had expressly stated before and reiterated today that this was not in the nature of a cloture resolution, but would be merely an expression of the sense of the majority of the Senate.

Senator Spooner contended that the effect of the adoption of Senator Quay's resolution would be the senator Quay's resolution.

tion would be to put a vote of censure on the minority of the Senate who were engaged in conscientiously expressing their views upon a pending measure; it would be a vote of censure upon senators for exercising the right conferred upon them by the rules to object to a vote on a bill. He declared it would be impeachment by the majority of the Senate of the motives of the minority.

Rights of the Minority.

Senator Spooner then declared in impas ioned tones that the rights of the minority party in the Senate were bound up in such a measure. He reviewed the history of the legislation attending the attempted passing of the force bill. He reminded the democrats how the absence of cloture had enabled the minority to discuss a bill which was objected to and eventually to change

the vote on that bill, for Schator Hoar interrupted to emphasize Senator Spooner's point by claiming that if there had been a vote on the force bill early during its consideration it would have passed, but that the absence of cloture and the continuation of debate produced a change of sentiment at the end of that discussion which would have defeated the bill f it had come to a vote.

The debate by this time had attracted the most earnest attention of the Senate. Senators were listening carefully to all that was being said, and on both sides of the chamber were evidencing a desire to participate in the debate. Senator Teller supplemented Senator Spooner's contention, and said he was glad to hear an expression of opinion from the chairman of the committee or rules opposing cloture.

Senator Clay of Georgia declared that the utterances would put at rest the discussion whether the Senate will ever adopt a clo-ture rule. He said that the glory and power of the Senate rested upon three elements; first, that the Senate was a part of the executive; second, that it gave the states equal representation, and such equality could never be diminished; third, that the rules of the Senate afforded unlimited debate, and without the third feature the other two elements would be nullified. Senator Aldrich said he would not vote

for any resolution contemplating cloture, because he had come to believe that in the long run the Senate will arrive at a wise conclusion upon every measure of impor-tance. He contended that the Senate never

defeats by delay any bill that ought to pass. Mr. Lodge Changes His Mind.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts recalled the fact that he came into the Senate from the House at a time when the proceedings in the House over the adoption of Reed "From the first it has been the main work | rules had imbued him with strong ideas in favor of closing debate. Within a short time, a year or two, he had reached the conclusion that the practice of the Senate was, on the whole, a wise one, and was the wisest for the country and for the general interest of the government.

He declared that no measure desired by an actual majority of the Senate ever fails of a vote. It always gets a vote when a real majority demands, but he insisted that those who invoked the majority rule must not begin by overthrowing the majority. He contended that the republican party will be responsible for the passage of the statehood bill, if it passes, and he inveighed against combinations of the minority with a faction of the majority to enact legislation for which the majority is responsible. He illustrated his point by recalling that the solid democratic minority of the House

the solid democratic minority of the House joining with a handful of the majority recently passed a financial bill for the Philippines which was at variance with the wishes of the party in power.

Mr. Dubois took Mr. Lodge sharply to task for putting forward what Mr. Dubois termed the untenable proposition that a majority of the majority should rule. In other words, that the majority party could by its caucus action defend a proposition by its caucus action defend a proposition which was opposed by a majority of the

Senate. Senator Platt (Conn.) briefly favored the proposition that there should be a fime when debate could be brought to an end and a voté obtained upon a bill which a majority of the Senate desired passed. Senator McComas offered as a substitute for Senator Quay's resolution the Plett Senator McComas offered as a substitute for Senator Quay's resolution, the Platt resolution, which provides for cloture. Senator Mason also defended cloture, but the overwhelming sentiment upon both sides of the chamber as expressed in earnest speeches that carried the ring of apparent sincerity was adverse to changing the practice which has prevailed in the Senate for one hundred years. Senate for one hundred years.

Stopped by Executive Session After the debate had proceeded until nearly 2 o'clock further proceedings upon the Quay resolution were stopped by Senator Cullom calling for an executive ses-

The object of going into executive session was to put into effect the agreement which the republicans Teabhed in their caucus last evening to bring the Panama canal treaty before the Senate and to hold it there for consideration until it shall be ratified. That agreement was concurred in by the friends of the statehood bill, Senator Quay yielding, as he said, to the overwhelming public demand for setting on the whelming public demand for action on the

whelming public demand for action on the Panama treaty.

No condition for future consideration of the statehood bill was attached to the agreement. It was the tacit understanding that the statehood fight would have to be adjusted as best it may be after the Panama canal treaty is out of the way, but that the first duty is to ratify that treaty. Neither did the agreement contain any provision for taking up the Cuban reciprocity treaty. That also will have to fight its own battle after the Panama treaty is disposed of and after the statehood bill is taken care of subsequent to the Panama treaty. Opinion is divided over the prospects of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. Some senators are inclined to doubt whether the President would call a special session of the Senate for ratification of the Cuban the Senate for ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty alone.

Secretary Root Has Lumbago. Secretary Root is confined to his house tolay by an attack of lumbago. His condi-

tion is not regarded as serious, and it is expected that he will be able to resume his duties at the War Department in a few days. Meantime he is transacting all iness requiring his personal attenBRIGADIERS PROMOTED JUSTICESHIRASRESIGNS FINANCE AND TRADE

GENUINE SURPRISE TO MANY ARMY OFFICERS.

Gen. Breckenridge Made a Major General and to Be Retired-Gen. Lud-

The President sent the following nomina tions to the Senate today: Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, inspector general, to be major general, April 11, 1903, vice Major General R. P. Hughes; Brig. Gen. M. I. Ludington, quartermaster general, to be major general, vice Breckinridge, to be retired; and Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, to be major general, vice Ludington, to be retired. These nominations came as a genuine sur-

prise to all army officers except those directly concerned and one or two others "on the inside." The original program of the department, announced several weeks ago, contemplated the single promotion of Brig. Gen. James F. Wade to the grade of major general on the statutory retirement of Maj. Gen. Robert P. Hughes, commanding the department of California, on the 11th of It would appear therefore that the pro-

motion of Inspector General Breckinridge and Quartermaster General Ludington to the grade of major general on the retire-ment of Gen. Hughes and their retirement on the same date, in order to make way for Gen. Wade, was an afterthought.

Reward to Both Officers. There is an impression in well-informed

military circles that the enactment of the general staff law and Gen. Breckinridge's connection with that legislation were potent factors in bringing about the change of plan mentioned.

General Breckinridge would not have retired under ordinary conditions until Jan-uary, 1906. General Ludington, however, is three years older than the inspector gen-eral, and would have retired for age July 4 next. It was generally supposed that both of these staff officers would retire in their present grade of brigadier general. recognition of their long and honor service, however, the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, concluded to advance them both to the grade of major general on the condition that they would retire at once.

This was acceptable to both Gen. Breckinridge and Gen. Ludington, with the result of their nomination to the higher grade

today. The execution of the plan is regarded variously as a victory for both Secretary Root and Gen. Breckinridge. In advocat-ing the creation of the general staff Secre-tary Root insisted on the abolishment of the inspector general's department of the army as no longer necessary, as its duties would be performed by the general staff. This particular feature of the bill, drawn by the War Department, was vigorously sted by General preckinridge, with th result that the inspector general's department was not disturbed by the bill as it be came a law. It therefore appears that while General Breckenridge saved his corps he will no longer have the direction of its affairs, and although he is relegated to the inactive list, with no voice in the affairs of the military establishment, he is advanced to the grade of major general.

Secretary Root Dissatisfied. Secretary Root was thoroughly dissatisfled with the course of General Breckin-

ridge in preventing legislation he strongly desired and has now arranged affairs, so as to remove General Breckinridge from an office where he might possibly have proved a hindrance to the free execution of the military policies of the future. As one offi-cer put it, "everybody is satisfied."

Other Changes. Other important army changes in the near future will be the promotion of Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young as lieutenant genera on the retirement of Gen. Miles in August next, and the promotion of Brig. Gen. S. S. Sumner to the grade of major general on the retirement of Gen. George W. Davis in July next, and the promotion of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood to be a major general, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotio of Gen. Young in August.

ADDICKS MEN BEATEN.

On Test Vote on Election Holiday

Bill. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. DOVER, Del., February 18.-There was a test vote between the Addicks and anti-Ad-

dicks forces on the noliday bill in the state senate today, and the latter won. This was the most important development of the day, the senatorial deadlock continuing as usual. The ballots resulted: Long term—Edward D. Hearne (dem.),

Long term—Edward D. Hearne (dem.), 21; J. Edward Addicks (union rep.), 21; H. A. Dupont (reg. rep.), 8; Anthony Higgins (reg. rep.), 2. Total, 52 No election.

Short term—K. J. Harvey Whitman (dem.), 21; J. Edward Addicks (Union rep), 19; Anthony Higgins (reg. rep.), 8; H. A. Richardson (reg. rep.), 2; William C. Richardson (reg. rep.), 2; William C Spruance (reg. rep.), 2. Total, 52. No elec-

publicans and the democrats, but it is re-garded by the anti-Addicks forces generally as only being a matter of time when over-tures will be made to this end by the regulars to the democrats.

The democrats will hold a caucus tomorrow and select new complimentary nominees for the senatorships. They will probably decide upon John G. Gray of Wilming-

matter of voalition between the regular re-

ton and former Representative John W. Causey of Milford.

The union republicans held a caucus durng the noon recess which lasted for half an hour. The tals around the state house was that the unions would hereafter vote for Addicks and another union republican for he two senatorships, instead of supporting This impression grows out of stories of

dissatisfaction at the continual voting for The union republicans were reticent after the meeting, but it is believed this was the subject discussed. Tomorrow's vote will show what progress has been made in the matter.

MR. WARE NOT TO RETIRE.

Secretary Hitchcock Emphatically Denies Current Rumors. Secretary Hitchcock has made an emphatic denial of the story published in an out-of-town paper this morning to the effeet that Commissioner Ware of the pen-

sion bureau is to be relieved and Ambassa-

dor Powell Clayton, now in Mexico as the

United States diplomatic representative, appointed to his place. The story referred to was alleged to have been sent out from this city, and stated that some friction existed between the Secretary of the Interior and the commissioner of

It was pointed out that this friction had been brought to an acute stage by the ac-tion of the secretary in dismissing charges brought against a clerk in the pension bueau by the commissioner. The commissioner recommended that the clerk be dismissed and the Secretary turned

the recommendation down. The Secretary states that Mr. Ware was mistaken in his charges, and that a full investigation of the matter was made. There is no friction between himself and the commissioner of pensions, the Secretary states and there pensions, the Secretary states, and there will be no transfer of officials. He says is absolutely untrue.

Will of Mrs. Hearns. The will of Mrs. Indeldge Hearns was filed

oday for probate. Her personal property is left to Eliza Hearns and her real property, including lot 7, square 104, to her nephew. James Hearns, and her niece, Sarah Hearns, share and share alike, in consideration of them providing for David Hearns, son of them providing for David Hearns, 2 per cents, registered. 2 per cents, coupon. 3 per cents, registered, 1908-1928. 3 per cents, registered, 1908-1928. 4 per cents, registered, 1907. 4 per cents, registered, 1907. 5 per cents, registered, 1925. 5 per cents, registered, 1925. 5 per cents, registered, 1924.

RETIREMENT TAKES EFFECT ON FEBRUARY 24.

Opening Prices Showed Some Ex-Secretary Wm. R. Day Has Been Chosen to Succeed Him on

preme Court today presented to the Presi-

dent his resignation as a member of that

tribunal to take effect February 24. For-

mer Secretary of State Wm. R. Day of

SAVED FROM DEATH.

Would-Be Suicide Released From Peril

by the Police.

him hanging in a shed in rear of his home

in Horn's court, near 2d and G streets

northwest. Price was found hanging from

a beam in the shed and Ford cut him down.

The police were notified and the would-be

suicide was locked up, charged with in-

It is stated that the man was so much

under the influence of liquor that he hard-ly knew what he was doing. It is believed his deed was prompted by the suicide last week of George Nicholson, the colored Lar-

ber, who ended his life in the shed in rear of his shop on H street. Price was not

much hurt by his experience today. He is forty-five years old and unmarried.

DETECTIVES RETURN.

Back From Seattle After Narrowly

Escaping a "Hold Up."

Detectives Hartigan and Helan who went

to Seattle with an alleged defaulter, re-

turned home this morning. The detectives

encountered severe weather in the north-

west and were caught in the snow storm

beyond Chicago on their return trip. They

were due here yesterday afternoon, but

their train was delayed and they did not get

The detectives narrowly escaped partici-

pating in an exciting adventure a few miles

west of Butte, Mont., where a train on

the Burlington line was held up and robbed.

It happened that the train on which the

detectives were riding was behind time and the train ahead was running on its time.

It was evidently the intention of the robbers to loot the delayed train, but miscalculated

for the reason stated. As it turned out the bandits got only about \$600 instead of a

Buildings for Freedmen's Hospital.

Senator Tillman has given notice of an

amendment to the sundry civil bill appro-

priating \$50,000 for new hospital buildings

at Freedmen's Hospital and limiting the

cost of such buildings to \$300,000. The

amendment provides that these buildings

shall accommodate 200 patients. The build-

ings are to be designed under the direc-tion of the supervising architect of the treasury and the superintendent of the

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Maryland-Hicksville, S. B. Metcalf;

Kearney, Isaac W. Thompson; Willoughby,

Virginia-Rixeyville, Fendall C. Rixey;

Again Appointed Notary Public.

Company Incorporated.

A certificate of incorporation of the Fed

eral Insurance Company was placed on

record this afternoon by Charles Wickaire, Charles F. Stokes and George J. Munroe.

Reported Disappearance.

The police were asked this afternoon to

look out for John Shine, fifty years old,

who is reported to have disappeared from

his home, 102 4th street southeast, two

days ago. Caliss Mathews, colored, twenty-

five years old, of Hillsdale was also re-ported missing. The police were informed that he has not been seen by his relatives

Regarded as a Nuisance.

Dr. W. Ashby Frankland of 916 8th street

northwest has complained to the Commis-

sioners of large quantities of waste paper

which are scattered by the wind through

the front yards in the vicinity of his prem-

ises. Lieut. Amiss has reported that this is

waste paper. The officers on the beat have

been instructed to abate the nuisance and stop the cause of complaint. Lieut. Amiss

says further that he has threatened to bring the officers before the trial board

upon the charge of neglect of duty if they do not cause the nuisance to be stopped.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Government Bonds.

The President has recommissioned Frank

Hibert B. Horney.

Gilmore S. Leech.

since Monday.

E. Newton a notary public.

much larger sum they were after.

here until this morning.

toxication.

Declines, Supreme Bench. THEN TOOK A RALLY Justice Shiras of the United States Su-

RAILWAYS WERE NEGLECTED. Ohio has been selected as the successor of Governing Committee Decides to Close the Stock Exchange on Satur-

day and Monday.

EXCEPT NEW YORK CENTRAL,

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, February 18.-In the Lon-'Deed, boss, I ain't goin'ter do it any ion stock market today Americans showed more," was the statement of George Price, some heaviness, due possibly to our some-what lower range of prices yesterday, and colored, to the police this afternoon after he had been saved from death by hanging. to the Balkan situation. Price was drunk, and James Ford found

In the local stock market the opening prices showed some declines from the closing figures of yesterday, and their attempts on the part of the room traders to help the decline. There was no particular news, however, to justify the selling, except the possibility of gold exports on Thursday; but as this was the principal factor for the heavy selling yesterday, it looks as though the bears would more than discount gold shipments before they occur.

There is not as yet any certainty that shipments will be made.

After the opening prices were rallied a little on a renewal of bull manipulation in the copper shares and a few other industrial stocks, such as Tennessee Coal and Iron, Smelters and American Locomotive. The railway stocks were neglected, with the exception of New York Central, which

again showed heaviness. The big operators do not appear to be doing much just now in the market and are not unwilling to have the bearishly inclined traders make a good short interest in the market on which to base an upward movement when Congress adjourns.

The outside public does not appear to be in the market either, so that the narrow market we have had for the past few days is entirely natural and due principally to the whims of the floor traders.

The wires are still in bad shape and greatly interfere with out-of-town orders, which lends help to the traders, as the public, as a rule, generally favors the long side of the market.

Amal. Copper gained over 1 per cent before the end of the first hour, and Anaconda a shyanced over 2 per cent. This together

da advanced over 2 per cent. This together with good gains in Tennessee Coal and Iron and American Locomotive stocks, helped the general list to a slight recovery from opening prices.

Missouri Pacific galned 1/4. Canadian Pacific, 1/4; New York Central, 1/4. and there were fractional gains throughout the active

The local traction shares as a group showed the best strength in the early trad-ing, with Brooklyn Rapid Transit holding In the early afternoon the market became very inactive, the trading in Copper shares being about the only feature of the

shares being about the only feature of the speculation, the stock selling up to 74, against 72½ at the close yesterday.

There was a good deal of talk about better trade conditions, and Boston operators continue very builtsh on the metal.

There seems also to be an awakening speculation in these issues in the London speculation in these issues in the London New York Central continued heavy and there were a variety of rumors in regard to the heavy selling and consequent weak-ness in this Vanderbilt specialty noticeable

for some time past.

The favorite bear argument against the stock is that the company will shortly require a large loan to carry out its minal plans and improvements and has had to pay out a great deal of money in meet-ing the claims due to the tunnel disaster. The Atchison board of directors authorized yesterday the issue of \$5,600,000 of the Eastern Oklahoma division first mortgage 4 per cent twenty-five-year gold bonds.

The proceeds of this issue are to be used

ments nor betterments of existing proper-The banks are said to have lost about half a million to the subtreasury since last Fri-Call money continues easy at 2% per cent, but time money rates have stiffened a little.
The governing committee took favorable action today on the petition to close the stock exchange next Saturday and Monday

for the construction and acquisition of other additional properties and not for improve-

on account of Washington's birthday.

In the late trading the further liquidation in New York Central of what looked like long stock, at the lowest price it has reached in some months, encouraged the bears to sell the general list, causing reactions of from 1/2 to % per cent in most of the active

shares.

New York Stock Market. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers ises. Lieut. Amiss has reported that this is the third complaint from this locality about stock exchange. Washington stock ex-

Anaconda 1214
Atch., Top. & S. Fe. 1004
Baltimore & Ohio 1204
Brooklyn Rapid Tran. 6934
Canadian Pacific. 18734 71 1381/6 513/4 851/4 Chicago, R. I & P., pfd. Chicago, R. I & P., pfd. Colorado Fuel & Iron... Consolidated Gas 21794
Delaware & Hudson 180 Erie, 1st pfd...... Erie, 2d pfd...... General Electric 

eading, 2d ptd Republic Steel & Iron... St. Louis & San Fran.
St. Louis & S. F., 2d pfd.
St. Louis & S. F., 2d pfd.
St. Louis S. W., pfd.
Southern Pacific. Southern Railway ........ Union Pacific, pfd. United States Leather... United States Steel..... United States Steel, pfd.

331/4 311/8 98/4 34 31% 981/4

Baltimore Markets.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Regular call, 12 o'clock noon—Capital Traction, 20 at 123½, 20 at 123½, 10 at 123½, 30 at 123½, 20 at 33, 10 at 93, 10 at 182½, 53 at 79½, 25 at 183, 2 at 183, 10 at 184, 100 at 24½, 100 at 24½, 50 at 24½, 50 at 24½, 100 at 24½, 100 at 24½, 100 at 8, 100½, bid, 100 asked. Metropolitan Se, 119½, bid. Metropolitan Cert. Indebt., A, 107 bid, 109 asked. Metropolitan Cert. Indebt., B, 105½, bid, 107 asked. Columbia Se, 122 bid, 125 asked. Columbia 2d mort. Se, 107½, bid. City and Suburban 5s, 97 bid. Anacostia and Potomac 5s, 97 bid. The Washington Railway and Electric Co. 4s, 80 bid, 80½ asked. Miscellaneous Bonda—Washington Gas Co. 6s, series A, 109 bid. Washington Gas Co. 6s, series A, 109 bid. Washington Gas Co. 6s, 106½, bid, 108 asked. U. S. Electric Light Deb. Imp. 6s, 106½, bid, 108 asked. Washington Market Co. 1st 6s, 106½, bid. 106 asked. Washington Market Co. 1st 6s, 106½, bid. 106 asked. Washington Safe Deposit and Trust, 128 bid, 128 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 45 bid. Union Trust and Storage, 109 bid. 101½ asked. Washington Railway and Electric Co. Perf., 44 bid. The Washington Railway and Electric Co. Perf., 44 bid. The Washington Railway and Electric Co. Com., 10 bid. National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 400 bid, 450 asked. The Washington Railway and Electric Co. Com., 10 bid. The Washington Railway and Electric Co. Com., 10 bid. The Cantal, 130 bid. 140 asked. Washington Railway and Electric Co. Com., 10 bid. The Cantal Stocks—General Estat Title, 93 bid. 128 asked. Columbia, 11 bid. 128 asked. Railroad Stocks—General Estat Title Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Md., February 18.—Flour dull. unchanged; receipts, 10,871 barrels; exports, 12,956
barrels. Wheat firmer; spot and February, 804,2
504; March, 804,281; May, 814,2814; steamer No.
2 red, 754,4754; receipts, 10,494 bunbels; exports,
none; southern by sample, 73,2804; southern on
rade, 754,2804. Corn firmer; spot and February,
354,2534; March, 524,2524; April, 514,2614; May,
554,251; steamer mixed, 554,2504; receipts, 87,515
nabels; exports, 273,718 bushels; southern white
nd yellow ccrn, 42,2544. Gats easier; No. 2 white,
24,243; No. 2 mixed, 41,2414; receipts, 12,390
nabels; exports, none. Rye firmer; No. 2, 572,574;
o. 2 western, §2,5684; receipts, 1,518 humbels; excrts, none. Hay firm, unchanged. Grain freights,
arrel room rates steady, steamers quiet, unanged. Butter firm and higher; fancy imitation,
221; fancy creamery, 27; fancy ladie, 18,19;
ncy roll, 17,218; good roll, 16,17; store packed,
a17. Eggs steady and lower; fresh, 17,118;
eese firm, unchanged; large, 14,144; medium,

Kansas City Southern ... American Locomotive... American Loco., pfd....

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